

54BC Caesar was 46

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700 ✓

In Gaul

Raided Britain again

Subdued serious revolt in
northeastern Gaul

Julia died (Caesar's daughter; Pompey's wife)

54 BC

2nd trip to Britain

After the weather destroyed 40 vessels, Caesar extracted carpenters from the legionary ranks to work toward a new fleet. Also Labienus in Gaul was ordered to send over fresh ships and materials. Then Caesar beat off guerrillas as he went, forced his way across the Thames and stormed the Capital of Cassivellaunus. The Kentish princes failed to establish a diversion in the rear, and Cassivellaunus formally

submitted & provided Hostages.

54BC

All 3 of the triumvirs were
enormously rich, but still needed
further gigantic sums to maintain
& expand their positions

end July (Sextilis) 54BC

On the 2nd trip to Britain Caesar's force comprised 5 legions and 2000 cavalry, escorted by 28 warships & carried in nearly 600 transports, also nearly 200 further vessels contributed by private Roman financiers in exchange for a share of the eventual plunder. The ships to carry the horses were made unusually broad & the rest had lower decks than previously

Oars as well as sails were taken
they landed near SANDWICH in easternmost Kent.
Desembarkation took all day, & after midnight
the march inland began, illuminated by
a full moon. By dawn the force had moved
as far westward as STURRY in the Great Stour R.
The Britons who had accepted Cassivellaunus as
their Commander, did not succeed in holding
Caesar up. However, he was held up because
the weather severely damaged his fleet and
destroyed forty ships. What remained of the
fleet was pulled up on the beach & protected by
a fortification.

Lat Spring 54BC

Caesar returned north across the Alps & found it imperative to lead 4 legions against the powerful BELGIC tribe of the Treveri (Trier), they had kept aloof from all Caesar's conferences, and this could not be ignored since their cavalry was the most powerful in Gaul. Their hostile chief IDUTICOMARUS

hindered by a rival, offered apparent sub-
mission, gave 300 hostages, and was punished
by demotion from principal chieftainship.
Further delay occurred when the leader of
the nationalists among the Aedui DUMNORIX
refused to cooperate with Caesar's plan that the
heads of the Gaulish tribes should accompany
him across the English Channel. He tried to
get away but was cut down by Roman cavalry.

Earlier months of 54BC

Caesar spent the earlier months of the year not only in Cisalpine Gaul but in the Illyrian part of the province where tribes raiding from the southwest had to be brought to submission.

Meanwhile ships were being built for a second expedition to Britain.